

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1), a prisoner bringing a civil action in forma pauperis is required to pay the full amount of the filing fee. If the prisoner has insufficient funds in his prison account to pay the entire fee, the Court must assess and, when funds exist, collect an initial partial filing fee of twenty percent of the greater of (1) the average monthly deposits in the prisoner's account, or (2) the average monthly balance in the prisoner's account for the prior six-month period. After payment of the initial partial filing fee, the prisoner is required to make monthly payments of twenty percent of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's account. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The agency having custody of the prisoner will forward these

monthly payments to the Clerk of Court each time the amount in the prisoner's account exceeds \$10.00, until the filing fee is fully paid. *Id.*

In support of the instant motion, plaintiff submitted an affidavit and an inmate account statement. Plaintiff's average monthly balance is \$54.28. The Court will therefore assess an initial partial filing fee of \$10.86, which is twenty percent of plaintiff's average monthly balance.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), the court must dismiss a complaint filed in forma pauperis if the action is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. An action is frivolous if it "lacks an arguable basis in either law or fact." *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 328 (1989); *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 31 (1992). A complaint fails to state a claim if it does not plead "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007).

Determining whether an action fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted requires a two-step inquiry. First, the court must identify the allegations in the complaint that are not entitled to the assumption of truth. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1950-51 (2009). These include "legal conclusions" and "[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action [that are] supported by mere conclusory statements." *Id.* at 1949. Second, the court must determine whether the complaint states a plausible claim for relief. *Id.* at 1950-51. This is a "context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense." *Id.* at 1950. The plaintiff is required to plead facts that show more than the "mere possibility of misconduct." *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1950. The court must review the factual

allegations in the complaint “to determine if they plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* at 1951.

Pro se pleadings are liberally construed, and are held to a less stringent standard when considering a dismissal of the case for failure to state a claim. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972); *Horsey v. Asher*, 741 F.2d 209, 211 n. 3 (8th Cir. 1984). Even so, a pro se complaint must contain specific facts to support its conclusions. *Kaylor v. Fields*, 661 F.2d 1177, 1183 (8th Cir. 1981).

The Complaint

Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging violation of his rights under the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. Named as defendant is Jennifer Joyce, the Circuit Attorney for the City of Saint Louis. Plaintiff alleges that Joyce refused to comply with Missouri Supreme Court Rules 25.03A(1) and 25.03A(9), which are rules of criminal procedure related to discovery. Plaintiff complains that Joyce’s refusal to follow these rules forced him to go to trial in May 2009 without discovery, and forced him to “plea out” in July of 2012. (Docket No. 1 at 5). Plaintiff seeks monetary relief and an order “discharging” his 2012 criminal case and finding Joyce “guilty of the violations based on the evidence.” (*Id.* at 6).

Discussion

Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983 was designed to provide a “broad remedy for violations of federally protected civil rights.” *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658, 685 (1978). However, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides no substantive rights; it merely provides a remedy for violations of all “rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws [of the United States].” 42 U.S.C. § 1983; *see also Albright v. Oliver*, 510 U.S. 266, 271 (1994) (42

U.S.C. § 1983 “merely provides a method for vindicating federal rights elsewhere conferred.”) To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must establish: (1) the violation of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States and (2) that the alleged deprivation of that right was committed by a person acting under color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

Given the facts that are alleged in the complaint, the Court concludes that plaintiff’s claims are not cognizable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Judgment in plaintiff’s favor would necessarily imply the invalidity of his convictions or sentences. As such, his claims are not cognizable in a § 1983 proceeding. *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994); *see also Schafer v. Moore*, 46 F.3d 43, 45 (8th Cir. 1995). Plaintiff has not alleged, nor does independent research reveal, that his convictions or sentences have previously been reversed, expunged, or called into question by the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus. Even if plaintiff were seeking only declaratory relief, his claims would be non-cognizable. *See Edwards v. Balisok*, 520 U.S. 641, 648 (1997) (applying the *Heck* rule to a state prisoner’s claim for declaratory relief). The claims plaintiff asserts in the instant complaint may only be brought in a habeas corpus proceeding. *See Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 500 (1973) (finding that a writ of habeas corpus is the only federal remedy available if a plaintiff is challenging the validity of his conviction or sentence).

Joyce, a prosecutor, is absolutely immune from civil rights claims that are based on actions taken in the performance of her prosecutorial duties. *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 430–31 (1976); *see also Burns v. Reed*, 500 U.S. 478, 486 (1991); *see also Myers v. Morris*, 810 F.2d 1437, 1448 (8th Cir. 1987) (prosecutorial immunity extends even to allegations of

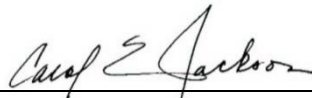
vindictive prosecution). Thus, absolute immunity provides an additional basis for dismissing this action.

For the foregoing reasons,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (Docket No. 2) is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the plaintiff must pay an initial filing fee of \$10.85 within thirty (30) days of the date of this Order. Plaintiff is instructed to make his remittance payable to "Clerk, United States District Court," and to include upon it: (1) his name; (2) his inmate registration number; (3) the case number; and (4) that the remittance is for an original proceeding.

Dated this 16th day of November, 2016.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Carol E. Jackson", is written above a horizontal line.

CAROL E. JACKSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE